

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1891. London Offices of THE SUR,

All communications should be addressed to FRANK B. WHITE, 400 Strand, W. C. Subscription by Mail-Post-paid, PAILT, Per Year 606
EUXDAY, Per Year 806
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EAUXDAY, AND BUNDAY, Per Year 806
DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Routh 70 WREKLY, Per Year

Fociage to Fereign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

Kings in the Convention.

The selection of Mr. HUGH McLAUGHLIN se a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Pirst Assembly district of Kings county is significant. It indicates that there is to be no faltering or swerving on the part of the Kings county Democracy from the most loyal support of ALFRED C. CHAPIN as the candidate who should be nominated for Governor. To his candidacy Mr. McLAUGHLIN is strongly committed, and he would scarcely consent to be a member of the delegation without being assured that his views in this matter were the views of all his associates.

It is to be noted that the advocates of the nomination of another candidate than Mr. CHAPIN have carefully abstained from any discussion of the comparative fitness of their favorite. They simply say the State demands Flower, and therefore it is useless to talk about anybody else. We do not understand that Kings county complains of this attitude on the part of anybody except the Governor; but the position of Mr. McLaughtin appears to be that the Governor gave to Kings county a promise of his support for Mr. CHAPIN, and that Kings county is not receiving it.

If such be the fact, the displeasure of the Brooklyn Democracy is only natural. Governor HILL has been strong in Kings county when he needed strength. The return asked is nothing in the nature of patronage or the exercise of official power. It is simply the exertion of personal influence by the expression of personal preference in regard to the selection of a candidate for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. And whose behalf do the Brooklyn Democrata ask this? For no mere politician with more ambition than intellect, but for a man of ample experience in public affairs, lofty political ideals, clearheaded, practical common sense, business sagacity, and the highest personal integrity. And yet they are to be whistled down the wind, forsooth, because "the State demands FLOWER"!

If the State demands FLOWER it will most certainly have him, but, like the forty thousand Cornishmen, Huon McLaughlin and his associates are going to Stratoga to know the reason why.

The Candidate in Chains.

If a canary bird or a magple in a cage should pipe up a song of exultant freedom, the effect would be rather grotesque, would it not?

If a dog with his head in a collar, and the other end of the chain firmly held in the sinewy flat of a vigilant master, should bark in celebration of the beauties of personal independence, would not everybody

If a goldfish in a glass globe twelve inches in diameter should weep for the liberties of the mackerel confined in the Atlantic Ocean few people outside the bowl would weep with him, would they?

If a poor devil of a soreerer, known to have sold himself, soul and body, to the Monarch of Sheol, should mount the pulpit to preach the doctrine of free will and to point out the road to everlasting happiness, would not men and imps of darkness unite in au out burst of uncontrollable merriment?

The Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT IS AS pretty as a canary, as nimble and nervous as a black-and-tan terrier, as graceful in his movements as any goldfish that swims in any bowl, and as winning in his eloquenco as Dr. Johann Faustus or JOHN DET. He stands upon the platform which poor ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, educator and reformer, hoped to occupy for the next eight or nine weeks. His issue is against "Hillism." He calls upon the citizens of New York to redeem their State from "a personal despotism in the Executive office which has tolerated and fostered corruption and debauchery of the State departments, prostituted the canale State prisons, and public institutions, and all

audacious and sellish Executive." Perish a despotism that would encourage debauchery in a State department or prostitute a canal! But how his chains clank and rattle as the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT sounds the battle cry of political freedom.

Was ever so numerous yet pathetic

avenues of legislation to the ambition of an

a spectacle presented at the beginning a strictly PLATE campaign? More than any other politician in this State, the Republican candidate for Governor is the prisoner and slave of a personal despotism audaolous in its unscrupulousness and selfish in its purposes. He is in PLATT's cage; he is Tom PLATE's own bird. He wears PLATT's coller; PLATT's hand lets twitches him back at will close to PLATE's heels. He swims in Thomas PLATT's private and proprietary aquarium; you can see in, and the fish can see out, but the fish may bump his nose a thousand times in vain against the transparent barrier. He, this foolish and short-sighted young necromancer from Elmira, is by barguin and sale. by contract signed, scaled, and delivered, the property of a master who will show no mercy when the dread midnight hour of foreclosure arrives:

"O execrable man, so to aspire Above his trethren, to himself assuming Authority usurped; from Gop not given. lie gave us only over beast, fish, fow: Dominion absolute: that right we to & Reserving, human left from human free.

Why the Hawaiians Rejected the Treaty

Proposed by Mr. Blaine. In the last number of the new Review of Reviews there is an article about the Hawallan Islands, the writer of which, speaking evidently from first-hand observation, sets forth some facts hitherto unknown, or at all events unheeded, respecting the rejection of the treaty proposed by Mr. BLAINE. It seems that for the miscarriage of that project we are indebted to the influence of the Canadian Dominion astutely brought to bear in the right quarters by the late Sir John MacDonald.

It will be recalled that the supplementary provisions to the reciprocity treaty of 1876, which were added in 1887 under the CLEVE-LAND Administration, gave the United States the exclusive right to establish and fortify a naval station in the Hawaiian lalands-Pearl Harlor being designated for the purpose. But the continuance of this exclusive right was to be limited by the

desired to make the cession of Pearl Harbor permanent; and such a priviege, together with an agreement that Hawali should enter into no treaty engagements with other powers without the pre-vious knowledge of the United States, were embodied in the new convention recommended to the Hawalian Government by Mr. CARTER, its Minister at Washington What was known as the Reform party was then in power at Honolulu, and its Cabinet earnestly endeavored to secure the signature of KALAEAUA to the amended treaty.

According to the writer in the Review of Reviews these efforts would undoubtedly have been successful but for the interposition of Canadian influences through the agency of the Hawalian Attorney-General. Yankes ascendancy in Hawaii is obnoxious to the Canadians as shutting them out from the Australian trade, and being in general detrimental to the commercial interests of British Columbia, and especially of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It happened that while the negotiation of the new treaty was pending the Hawallan Attorney-General, Mr. Ashrond, who was a Canadian, got leave of absence to visit home. While in Canada he was in close conference with Sir JOHN MACDONALD and became a guest of President STEPHEN of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Upon his return to Honolulu he astonished his colleagues by throwing his utmost influence against them, with the result that the King ultimately refused to sign the proposed treaty. The reason subsequently given in the Legislature by Mr. ASHPORD for his course was that to surrender the right to make treaties with other powers without supervision by the United States was a surrender of independence. It was also, he added, peculiarly inexpedient as precluding some advantageous commercial arrangements with Canda, which he would presently communicate.

What the Canadian propositions were, is still unknown to the public. It is manifest, however, that both the United States and the Hawaiian Islands have been damaged by Canadian Interposition. The United States are left without any guarantee of permanent influence, for the cession of Pearl Harbor is terminable with the treaty making it. The Hawaiians, on the other hand, through the tremendous drop in the price of sugar in the American markets. find themselves thrust down from the immense special advantages which, since 1876, had constituted their main source of wealth. Had the treaty been concluded, the Hawalians would have lost nothing by the free inflow of sugar from Cuba and Brazil into the United States. They would have occupied precisely the same position as that held by the sugar growers of Louisiana. For it will be remembered that, in return for the desired concessions, the United States promised to give Hawaii full participation in the bounties granted to American producers of sugar. Those bounties the Hawalians have lost, and they have gained absolutely nothing in exchange for them from Canada.

Some Comments on the Republican Platform.

A cursory examination of the appeal which the Republican State Convention has just made to the electors of New York shows a number of remarkable omissions which may readily be supplied by any one familiar with recent political history.

To begin with, the Republicans tell us that

they "adhere to the principles on which the national victory was won in 1888." How about the principles on which the State election was lost by the Republicans in that year?

They "commend the wisdom, patriotism, and purity of the Administration of President HARRISON," which "commands the confidence and respect of the American people by its intelligent, efficient, and sagacious conduct of the public business in all the departments." Illustration omitted: The combination of business with patriotism exemplified by the conduct of the Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster-General in Wash-

ington and shopkeeper in Philadelphia. Fighth resolution: "We approve speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal under American charter, by American enterprise, and with American capital, as essen tial to national defence and to the interests of inter-State commerce and the trade of the continent." This we take to be an approval of the unconstitutional charter granted by Congress to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. If Congress can incorporate a company to construct a ship canal in Central America, it can incorporate one to undertake a similar enterprise in Kamtschatka. But the Republican party have no greater care about obedience to the organic law than was implied in the Hon. TIM CAMPBELL'S question: "What's the Constitution between friends ?"

In the thirteenth resolution the Convention reaffirms "the Republican party's favor to thorough, genuine reform in the civil service," and commends the national Adminis tration for giving effect thereto under the existing law. A notable omission in this resolution is the fallure to refer to the Hon. JOEL B. ERHARDT, late Collector of the Port of New York, as a person who can furnish all confirmatory evidence that may be needed on the subject.

The wording of the resolution relating to the liquor question is peculiar: "We favor comprehensive and efficient excise legislation for giving local option by countles. towns, and cities, and restriction by taxation in such localities as do not by option exclude the liquor traffic." This is meant to convey the impression to the careless reader that the Republican party is opposed to the liquor traffic, but upon analysis it will be seen to mean only that some sort of license fee shall be exacted in those localities where a majority of the voters are not in favor of prohibition. Nothing is said about whether the license shall be high li-

cense or low license. In the resolution dealing with the question of municipal government the Convention recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution requiring the paseage of a general bill for the government of cities. There is no need of any amendment to the Constitution to empower the Legislature to pass such a bill. If the people elect representatives who are in favor of a measure ure of this kind, they have nothing to do but

to enact it. Finally the Convention denounces what it calls the unpatriotic effort of the Governor and Assembly to place this State in an unfriendly attitude toward the World's Fair. and insists upon "the necessity for an exhibition by the State in keeping with its industrial supremacy in the nation." We are not informed, however, how the Republicans stand upon the question of allowing Chicago to take five millions of dollars out of the national Treasury to help along the great Exhibition. A resolution on this subject in the State Convention would have been just as appropriate and far more important than what it had to say about the Nicaragua Canal. But it is tolerably safe to predict, without any present declaration on the subject from the Grand Old Party, that its representatives in the next Congress will favor ! bigu officials."

duration of the treaty. Mr. BLAIRE the five-million-dollar grab, while their several State Conventions all insist upon relieving the people from the oppressive burdens of taxation by which they are beset. Summary of the Republican platform at

Rochester: Words, words!

Springer to the Front. The Hon. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER of Illinois evidently has not been consulted by the gentlemen who intend to ask Congress to vote to Chicago an unconstitutional loan of \$5,000,000 to enable that town to carry on the Columbian Fair. When the modest request reaches the House of Representatives it will doubtless encounter the stern and spirited opposition of this Jeffersonian

In the first place, Mr. SPRINGER is distinctly pledged against any such measure of legislation as is now proposed by his fellow citizens of Illinois. The record is plain, and SPRINGER is no man to go back on his promises. Speaking in behalf of the people of Chicago, less than twenty months ago, he declared with scornful emphasis:

"Wearill ask no money from Congress except what will be required for the buildings and exhibits of the Government. Fire or six hundred thousand dollars will be ample for this."

That Chicago should ever turn up as a beggar, that Chicago could ever fall to perform her part of the contract with the Federal Government, were ideas which Mr. SPRINGER repudlated as insults to the great city in whose behalf he spoke. "Their honor is pledged," he exclaimed, pointing across a thousand miles to the Columbian enthusiasts who stood ready with \$25,000,000 cash, "their money is pledged. Does any gentleman on this floor believe that these honorable and responsible gentlemen have been playing with Congress: that they have come here as confidence men to deceive us?"

Defore the lightning flashes of indignation that darted from Mr. SPRINGER's eyes, every doubter of Chicago's honor and sincerity qualled. Nobody arose in the House to assert that Chicago was playing a confidence game, or attempting to obtain a World's Fair on false pretences. If any man had dared to suggest such a thing, he would have had to account for his words to the Hon. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER of Illinois.

But Mr. SPRINGER's record on the question of Government loans to World's Fair managers goes further back than February. 1890. When the bill appropriating \$1,509,000 in ald of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was before the Forty-fourth Congress in the early months of 1876, SPRINGER was there, too, to oppose it. We quote his searching words on that occasion:

"While I am anxious for the full success of this Centennial Exhibition, at the same time I regard this bill as simply a proposition to place in the treasury of the Finance Board \$1,500,00 to be divided among the tockholders after this Exhibition is completed. If we pass this bill, they will have \$1.500,000 more to divide: is rich enough to pay its own way, and is to receive all the advantages and receipts of the Exhibition."

After the fallure of a movement, led by Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana, to kill the unconstitutional bill by striking out the enacting clause, Mr. Springer offered an amendment providing that in the settlement of affairs the United States should be entitled to its \$1,500,000 before a cent went to any private subscriber or stockholder. His amendment was adopted; but when the bill thus amended by Mr. Springer came to a vote, bringing up the general question of a Government loan, he voted dead against it, his own precautionary amendment and all.

Let it be added, to the everlasting honor of the great State of Illinois that of her nineteen Representatives in Congress at that time not less than fifteen voted with WILLIAM M. SPRINGER against the Government loan of \$1,500,000 to the Philadelphia World's Fair.

This is why we feel ourselves safe in assuming that when the humiliating and preposterous demand of Chicago for Government aid to the amount of \$5,000,000 is discussed in Congress. Springer of Illinois will be among the first to denounce the proposed appropriation and to help to defeat it.

One of the most observed States in the wistifications of the Farmers' Alliance, and it is worth noting that a correspondent of the Kansas City Times expresses the opinion that the man who will appear at the head of the Kansas Republican party at its solidification will be the Hon. GRORGE T. ANTHONY, elected Governor of the State in 1876. INGALLS has not recovered from the blow of his defeat last winer. Senator PLUMB exhibited far too tremu lous and compromising a spirit while the Alliance was pouring hot shot into his party to pose any longer as a leader; and with these two statesmen turned aside. Governor Ax

The rain-compelling experiments of MEL BOURNE in Wyoming are not carried on at the expense of the Government. as those of Dayen FORTH in Texas are. MELBOURNE'S experi ments are cheap: DRYENFORTH's are costly DAYENPORTH WANTS AN extra appropriation from Congress to continue his experiments; but he will not be any more successful as Treasury compeller than he has been as a rain compeller.

THONY is expected at the front.

We welcome to this city all the delegation that come here from various parts of the coun try to boom their respective towns or to raise an laterest in their local exhibitions. They can ofttimes get money in New York to help things along, and they can here find people rendy to assist them otherwise, in ways that are advantageous to all the parties concerned The managers of a large number of Southern and Western business enterprises always look to New York for the encouragement which New York is pretty sure to be willing to give to worthy applicants.

There are plenty of excursions yet to be enjoyed this autumn to pleasant seaside resorts not far from the city-excursions to Coney Island, Glen Island, and Long Branch. to Manhattan Beach, Rocksway Beach, o. other like places. There are also excursions up the Hudson and along the Sound and still onward. Then there are a good many of the rural hotels in the mountains and elsewher that will be kept open for weeks yet. Septem ber is a month in which many people like to take an excursion out of town, and they get benefit from it. In the autumn of the year New Yorkers enjoy many privileges of the kind are welcome to take advantage of them.

A Democratic Sweep In Newport,

NEWPORT, Sept. 10 .- The city election yesterday resulted in an almost complete overturn. and the first victory for the Democrats of strictly drawn party lines achieved in munic ipal affairs in many years. The Democrats elected their Mayor full beard of six Alderman. and eight of fifteen Councilmen, with one failure to elect. This majority of three and possibly five on a joint bailot gives the Democrats control of all city officers whose election is by City Council. Last year the frequeblicans had the Mayor, five Aldermen, and nine Councilmen, or a joint majority of seven. The quantity, and price of eity water, which is supplied by a private corporation, was introduced into the campaign by the Democrats and made a prominent feature of their canvass. The result may be considered fairly as an enforcement of the position thus taken, though many other elements entered into the final judgment of voters. Coi. Honey's majority for Mayor is 237. ipal affairs in many years. The Democrats A Missomer.

what is a revenue cutter? "It is a revenue saver, my son, for the families of

BOSS HERRICK'S AMBITTON.

Wants to be a Judge, but Can't With-ALBANT, Sept. 10,-D, Cady Herrick, Corporation Counsel for the city of Albany and successor to the late Daniel Manning as the leafer of the Albert county Democracy, is fast approaching his Waterloo. Since his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee Mr. Herrick has had one absorbing ambition, and that is to be elected to a sent on the Supreme Court bench in the Third Judicial district. The district is made up of the counties of Albany, Rensselser, Columbia, Sallivan, Schobarie, Greene, and Ulster, and the delegates to be sent to the Judi-Sept. 23, will be one from each Assembly district, or fourteen in all.

Mr. Herrick, as a political leader and man-

ager of the Albany county political machine, has persistently opposed Gov. Hill in the interests of Grover Cleveland, and, consequently, the friends of the Governor will try to pre-vent his nomination as Justice of the Supreme Court. From Albany county Herrick will have three of the four delegates the one from the Fourth Assembly district, who will be accepted as its representative being an anti-Herrick man. Renseelaer county has been taken care of by Chairman Edward Murphy. Jr., of the Democratic State Committee and will send three anti-Herrick delegates. and will send three anti-Herrick delegates. Columbia county sends one and he will no be a Herrick man. In Schoharis county, which elects one delegate, the anti-Hill candidate was defeated by George Danforth, a pronounced Hill man, by a vote of 23 to 19. Most of the delegates to the Convention which elected Danforth left the hall after his election and the anti-Hill contingent reassembled and passed a resolution instructing the Schoharie delegate to vote for the candidate which should receive the unanimous endorsement of Albany county's delegates. This has been hersilded by the Albany Arms as a victory for Herrick, and Delegate Panforth will pay no attention to it.

Greene and Sullivan counties each send one delegates, and both will be for Hill as against therrick. Uister county, which is claimed as still doubtful by some uitra-iterrick men, elects three delegates to the Judicial Convention, Prominent in this county are two of Gov. Hill's stanchest friends—Judge Parke of the Second Division of the Court of Angeals and Assembly man George H. Bush. They will see the selection to the that the delegates elected are not avorable to Mr. Herrick, and the Uister delegation may be safely counted on to support any candidate whom the Governor may favor. But, leaving out I ister county, the anti-Herrick delegates.

Mr. Flower and Lieut.—Gov. Janes.

Mr. Flower and Lieut.—Gov. Janes. Columbia county sends one and he will no be

still doubtful by some uitra-Herrick men, electa three delegaces to the Judicial Convention. Prominent in this county are two of Gov. Hill's stanchest friends—Judge Parke of the Second Division of the Court of Anneals and Assemblyman George H. Bush. They will see to it that the delegates elected are not avorable to Mr. Herrick and the Ulster delegation may be safely counted on to support any candidate whom the Governor may favor. But. leaving out I ister county, the anti-Herrick delegates number eight, or a majority of the Convent in. The anti-Herrick men will doubtless until upon a lawyer from Albany county, as the hominarion is recognized as belonging here, since the sent to be filled is that or Judge Learned, an Albany man. The leading cannidates against Mr. Herrick are Judge Francistwoods, who was thrown out of the office of Surrogate by Herrick because he showed too great a liking for for, Hill, and the present Albany County Judge, Jacob H. Clinte. Judge Clinte was supported by the Herrick muchine when he ran for the office, but both he and his friends declare that Herrick would in ever have permitted him to be nominated if he had thought any other man who could be named would beat Judge Nott, then running as an independent Democratic candidate endorsed by the Republicans. Judge William Van Alstyne of Albany is also mentioned but it looks now as though Clute would get the nomination and election, and that on his resistance the county Judgeship Gov. Hill will appoint ex-Surrogate Woods to fill the vacancy. That Herrick appreciates the situation and finds that he is not in it is shown by the fable of sour grapes which his followers are telling. They say that Mr. Herrick considers the office of bupreme Court Judge how here petty cabals and blekerings of politicians and will make no cantest for the place. If it is proflered him in a dignified way, he will accept, but if not why, let it go.

It is also given out that Mr. Herrick was approached by Gov. Hill and in his ill-crick's place are those of State Forest

LOOKING THEM IN THE FACE. Democratic Estimate of the New York

Anti-Democratic Reform Clab. From the Atlanta Constitution. It has been aunounced with something of a fourish decided to oppose Judge Crisp of Georgia for the speak. ership and to favor Congressman Mills. If the friends of the distinguished Texan do not regard this as an attack on their favorite and a substantial victory fo Judge Crisp, it is because they are not familiar with the history and status of the so-called reform club. The Reform Club, so called is composed of Mugrumps and other political hermaphrodites, and its et ject is to cripple and defrat the Democratic party. This was clearly shown in the campaign of last November, when the members of the club joined nands with he Republicans and made an effort to defeat the regu

ar Democratio ticket in New York city. This effort of the Reform Club to turn the city of New Tork over to the Republicans was indignantly denounced by the Democratic leaders and newspapers all over the country, and one of the results of this denuncial was the charge put forward by the organs of the Reform Club that Tammany had subsidized the editorial col-muns of the leading Southern newspapers. The campaign of the Reform Club was an infamous one, and the friends of Judge Crisp may congratulate them.

STOPPING TO REASON.

The Rev. Sam Jones Given his Opinions Upon a Great Practical Question.

From the Atlanta Constitution, Epiron Constitution; I impugn the motives or integity of no man or set of men, but the best men with the best motives can do much harm in honestly trying to do much good. I am sure this is true of this unceas-ing warfare on railroads and corporations generally. enjoy a rabbit hunt, but when there is danger of run ning the last rabbit out of the country, and when we have fifty dogs to each rabbit. I prefer to so dog hunt-ing awhite. This cry about monopolies, monopolies, rusts, &c. is popular, but stily. The Standard Oil Company and the Pullman Car

Company, with the sugar trust give to the world the cheapest oil, the greatest comfort to weary traveliers. and the cheapest sugar the world ever saw The Vanderbit and Pennsylvania ratiroads combin

a network of railroads attending almost over half the United States, give the best equipped lines, the fastes trains, the most reasonable rates of any ratiroads in the world. What the South needs is not the dismemi ment of railroads and the bankruptcy of her corpora-tions but such friendly consideration and wise legisla-tion as will conserve their interest and develop their resources until the Southern States shall have as macnificent railroads as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohi

I may not have eyes to see rightly nor cars to hear risely, but surely I have had opportunity to see and hear, as I have covered most of the group I from Nain o California and Canala to the buil. I am candi when I say that this warfare on our railroads and co porations have done us infinitely more harm than all other things combined, for when you depress and ham mer down Southern securities to the point where on bankers cannot hypothecate them in New York to ge money to move our cotton crop, then it's time to call hair. Gentral Railroad s ock 124 one month and 86 th next, not because Wall street Is on the rampage, but be

cause of home warfare on combines. &c.

The greatest prosperity I have seen in America is along the line of the prosperous and well managed railroads. The two are interdependent, If you will show me see prospering without the other then you will show me a sight I have not looked upon in my paregrinations. I know it is unwise to push this battle further against railroads and if those in autherity shall think and act differently, time can and will demonstrate who was wise and who was

Russell B. H.-Now, see here, pa. news is mighty caree these days, and I can't run a weekly and a daily

ithout news-see ! B. H .- But my son, what can I do! Russell B. H .- Oh, pehaw, pa, den't be footish. You're to make history, man. Take off your coat and nake some, and give me the tip-that's all I want.

He Wakes Up When She Stops.

"Does your wife talk in her eleep?"
"No, but she frequently does in mine."

" M-I-S-T-E-R G-I-L-F-I-L-L-E-N !"

And Towering Miss Law Glared Bows Upon Him and No Walked Away, Early in August the Teachers' Committee of the Paterson Board of Education requested Miss Homer, a teacher in Public School 15, and Miss Anna Law, a teacher in School 14, to send in their resignations on the ground that they

were incompetent teachers. One of the allegations was that the teachers did not maintain discipline. The women attended a meeting of the committee and protested against its action. things. The committee was obdurate. The women consulted lawyers, who advised them that the request for their resignation was not equivalent to dismissal, and that when school began they should attend and take charge of

th ir classes as usual, School opened last Tuesday. Miss Homer found another teacher in her place and bowed to the inevitable, saying that she should be on hand when pay day came. Miss Law is six feet tall and more. She is broad-shouldered as well. She objected to the assertion that she could not maintain discipline. The principal of the school reminded her of the request of the Teachers' Committee. She insisted on taking her classes. Mr. Gilfillen, Chairman of the Teachers' Committee, was sent for. Mr. Gilfilien is only five feet seven inches tail. He walked close up to Miss Law. The teacher turned her head and curved her neck until her eves looked right down into Mr. Gilfilien adjusted his glasses and looked up at less

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Say I notice in The Sun of to-day an interview with Lieutenant-Governor Jones, in which he is quoted as referring to Mr. Flower's refusal to run for the Lieutenant-Governor hip in 1885 as "his cowardly desertion of the party ticket." Gen. Jones doubtless forgets that the Democrats of the State know Mr. I lower's unswerving devotion to his party's principles; his readiness and eagerness to do all in his power to enable the ticket to win. He evidently forgets that and fine business record; his charity and publie spirlt. As a gentleman, a Christian, and ardent Democrat it would be difficult to find his peer. He has no superior.

The imputation of disloyalty will fil apply here. When Samuel J. Tilden refused the nomination for President in 1880 he was not considered disloyal. When Horatio Seymour declined the Convention's nomination for Governor he was not called disloyal. But Gen. Jones continues: Anything I can do to prevent Mr. Flower's nomination or election I shall do to the bitter ent." This goes well with his former statement, and is fine talk for a man who has twice been nominated by Democratic Conventions and elected by Democratic votes to the second office in the State. If disloyaity be applicable anywhere, will inct apply here: If Gen. Jones must light, let him light in the Convention—an otten and many fight. This he will not do, as he says he will not attend. Would it not look better for him to go there, as a Democrat among Democrats, join in the proceedings of the Democrats, and stand by the ticket, ather than go masquerading about with his side-show. Whether he runs independently or not he has done much to injure his reputation as a true Democrat, and it does not become as gallant a soldior as Gen. Jones was to suik.

In party service—Mr. Flower has never been found wanting. He has severn! times been honored by election to Congress, and has been in credit to his district and his State. As a polifician of keen in sight he proved it as Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee in 1882 and 1840, when we carried the House by unprecedented majorities. "Anything I can do to prevent Mr. Flower's tee in 1882 and 1890, when we carried the House by unprecedented majorities. nes. or no Jones, the Democrats seem to it it. P. Flower. He will be in the hands of party.

W. H. T. Mant R. P. Flower. In his party.
NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Opening the Fair on Sunday. To the Rotton or The Scs-Sir : In The Scs you say you have not heard of any organized oppositio nowever, exists and comes from the free thinkers of the country. The Truth Seeber has in hand a petition against such closing with thousands of names upon it. against such closing with thousands of names upon it, and other liberal journals have similar partitions. The other side to the Sabiastarizardsm of the Sabbash Union will be heard; the American Secular Union with unter its organized procest, and the militant Colonel at the heard of the Sabbash Union—who is on such flipparity familiar terms with Jegus and God—will find that there are other people in the country besides hypocrites and bigots. The World's Pair has got to be open on Sundays.

E. M. Macconsan, Editor Trush Serker, No. 25 Laratter's Place, New York, Sept. 10.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Egypt's cotton crop for this year is the largest eve The British War Office has given 20,000 worn-ont elmets to the Salvation Army The Simplon tunnel will need eight years and a half o bore, and will cost \$12,000 000

"Fortis" is a new explosive invented at Liege, said to be more powerful than anything known up to date. The Austra ian federation bill has been passed by the Victoria Legislature New Zealand being excluded from

the federation.

The Curier of Hanaver has this advertisement: "For Fale-A plane of superior quality, played upon for ome time by a baron." Nearly twenty three knots in "bolsterous weather."
was the speed attained by the last torpedo boat built by

arrow & Co., for Victoria. Really gitt edged tea keeps going up. A parcel of "golden tips" grown on the Mahakettlya extate, Ceylon, has been sold in London for \$175 a pound.
The two new Cunard ships to be 600 feet long and faster than anything affect are guaranteed by the

builders to be ready for sea carry in the spring of 180).

The victors, the new stringed instrument between a viola and a 'celo, seasouty an octave below the violin.

Its fingering is like that of the 'cello, and it is commended to women as a substitute for that instrument.

Thirteen years ago a student in Berlin was mobbed in the streets for appearing on a bicycle. New the German Union of Bicyclists, which has just held its eighth annual conference at Breslau, has 14,000

The cost of crime in the United Kingdom is very seavy. The annual cost of the police force amounts to nearly \$30,000,000; the annual cost of prisons \$5,000. O.O. and the annual cost of reformatory and industrial schools \$3.000,078. The cost steadily increases.

Boito's new opers, "Nero," will have no overture.
When the curtain rises there will be heard from behind the scenes a chorus consisting of citizens curstn Nero and working up a revolt. Presently the voices draw near, the stage being totally dark and the or-chestra slient. Suddenly the crowd is revealed on the stage, with Nero in the middle, and the full crchestra bursts forth with a tremendous forthelms Gen. Wichcote has died aged bi, the last English offcer who fought at Waterioo. He was born in 1794. He fagged at Rugby, for Macready, the actor. After serving on the Peninsula be was ordered with his regime to New Orleans and actually salled, but his ship was overtaken by a faster one with orders to return in prep-aration for the struggle of the Allies. He also was at

> The Unexpected. From the Detroit Free Press.
>
> Come listen, little boys and girls,
> While is tale relate
> About a little boy named Tom,
> Whose age was almost eight

the ball at Brussels before the battle of Waterloo

Tom was a headstrong kind of boy, Who thought it joily fun To scare his mother half to death By blowing in a gun. One day a stranger came that way, As alrangers off had done. But this one left behind the door A double-barrelled gun.

Ha hal" quoth Tom the naughty boy. If single barrels make such sport.
This should make twice as much." So Tommie took the double gun Straight to his mother fast. "It isn't leaded, Maw." he yelled, And blew a mighty blast.

And Tommie: Where is Tommie now:
A halo round his head?
Not insuch, it wasn't loaded, just
As little Tommie and. WILL J. LAMPION. THE KOLAO BUL

The Society that to Making the Trouble to China-The Most Powerful in the Land.

From the London Times,

The Society that is Making the Trouble in China—The Most Fowerfel in the Lend.

From the Longen Times.

The Kolan Hell, the secret society to which the recent anti-foreign outrages in the Vanntee Vallet and Is as oresent the most vallet and of these trouble-one organizations to China. It was founded in the turbuent and claunish province of Hunan, whenes considerable numbers of men are drawn for the Chinases extra the most free ties, it is non-religious, and is largely allitary. It has existed it about fifty years, and attained great power among the Hunan men on the imperial side in the Taiping rebellion.

At first the object seems to have been mutual protection against the plunder and extortion practised by the civil officials in dealing with the pay and maintenance of the twops, and this object is still preserved. Officers as who are supposed when the property, and by sudden and destructive riots in their districts. It is believed that the ceremony of initiation consists in killing a cock and urinking the blood either alone or mixed with wine. This has always been a common practice with all Chinese secret societies.

The help Hull is also believed to import the mysterious and supernatural into their proceedings by the use of the grandelle.

The mysterious and supernatural into their proceedings by the use of the grandelle.

The help the suspended over a board sprinkled with sand in such a way that when moved the polist leaves marks in the sand. The move ogst is attributed to occul influence, and the lead of which then take the form in the nicel of the members of Divine commands. The paredicte is therefore, a kind of oracle, and has payed an importat typer. In many Chinese associations. The hole of hilling containing the secretary is a striptured to the membership in the include of the members of Divine commands. The paredicte is therefore, a kind of oracle and has payed an importat typer.

The hill proposed the proposed in the membership is usually a small officials. The proposed in the proposed in the propose

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR. Lecomotive that is Expected to Pull

"If the new engine I am about to have constructed is not capable of making 100 miles an hour I'll give her to the first person I meet."

This statement was made yesterday by Mr. Jackson Richaris, the master mechanic of the Philadeiphia and Reading Railroad, who was exhibiting to a party of deeply interested persons the drawings for a locomotive which, if successful, is almost sure to revolutionize the construction of the high-speed locomotives. Mr. Richards has been working on his latest invention for the rast ten years, and a few days ago the drawings were completed and the patient was applied for. If the new fiyer is as successful as experts predict she will be it is more than likely that the time between Philadeiphia and New York will be made in less than an hour. From the Philadelphia Record.

is more than likely that the time between Philadeiphia and New York will be made in leas than an hour.

In outward appearance the new locomotive will not differ materially from the speedy engines now used on the Philadeiphia and Reading Railroad between this city and New York. The precularity of construction lies in the fact that in tend of the two cylinders as used at present there will be four. One cylinder will be located on each side of the locomotive frame as at present, and the other two will be cattin what is known as the cylinder anddle. The inside pair of cylinders are to be in one piece, and will lie on an angle. The outside evilinders are to be horizontal as at present. The four cylinders will be entirely overcome what is known to engineers as the dead eviluders are to be horizontal as at present. The four cylinders will be perfectly balanced without any counterbalance in the wheels. This latter improvement will, to a large degree, do away with the viclous nounding which has proven so destructive to modern readbeds. The perfect balancing of the engine will be largely due to the working of the two cylinders workings as they do from such a central point of vantage, will help out in the matter of speed to a great degree.

According to the experts who have examined the drawings the valve motion is perfect. There will be our valves—one to each cylinder. The engine is designed to be built on the Wooton fire box, the same as is now used on the famous "206." which made a mile in the remarkable time of 39% seconds on Aug. 27. The ordinary speed of the destined world-beater will be eighty-nye miles an hour.

"DON'T MARRY LITERARY MEN." Mr. Andrew Lang Says that They Make

From Longman's Magazine

Terrible Husbands.

Prom Longman's Magazine.

The moral for ladies is. "Don't marry literary men." The marriages of authors have been wretched out of all proportion to the common lot. The reason is not only that authors are vain and irritable and flighty and absorbel. like artists, in their work. The true or chief cause of married misery among writers is probably this: They do their work at home. Now bricklayers, soldiers, doctors, barristers, clerks, and most men do their work at home. Now bricklayers, soldiers, doctors, barristers, clerks, and most men do their work away from home. Dome-tie troubles about servants. children, butchers, dressmakers, cannot be launched on them while they are occupied with their business.

Nor do they, in turn, bring prescupation with briefs, or bricks, or clients, or what not, into their domestic circle. But Mrs. literary man is ant to rush in upon the solitude of Genius with some "terrible tale from the bakers," while Genius, when summoned to bis meals, has his head full of rhymes, or of the persons in his novel, or, to take Mr. Carlyle's case, of Frederick the Great or Oliver Cromwell. His mind is absent when he should be lending the pleased ear to feminine prattle, and, later, when examined therein, he is missically bucked. He is convicted of not having attended to weat was said—a crime of insult, I dare say Mrs. Carlyle of ten found Mr. Carlyle an unconcerned and impatient hearer of her witty conversation, whereas he did listen when away from home in a country house to Lary Ashburton. Hence these tears of Mrs. Carlyle S. and the confidences which she inflicted on Mazzini and others. The unineky pair, as Mrs. Carlyle said, had thinner skins than other people, and were profusely profines, to begin with. But if Mr. Carlyle had been wise enough to keep his books and napers in a romore studio, and to walk thither every morning he and he keep his books and hapers in a romore studio, and to walk thither every morning he and he keep his books and hapers in a romore studio, and to wa

What Jim Bice Thinks He Saw. From the Atlanta Constitution.

DARLONEGA. Ga. Sept. 6.—Jim Rice across a natural curlosity the other day on Tan Yard branch. It was a snake about of incies in length of the adder variety, with distinct and perfect heads and four eyes. With the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control o

Why the Drummer Quit. From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

ill travelling for Silk & Satin !" Quit! You don't mean it! When did you leave

"About twenty minutes are."

About twenty minutes are."

What was the trothe t kxpense account?"

"Yes, expense account."

"Kicked on \$1.9 for medicine when you were suddenly taken ill. I suppose?

In no, they passed that."

"Built is so low you could pay \$4 a day in a \$3 a day hotel, perhaps?"

No! I charged it up at \$4.50 and they let it go at that."

"No; a charges with the state of the state o

What did they object to them?"
Well, you see I swelled everything a little to sort of make up for the night I was out with the bern and they passed every term until their came to one of \$1 for a sleeping car berth from \$1 Paul to Minneapolia. That was too much for them.

SUNBEAMS.

-One of the sights of Eastport, Me . is a man 60 years

old daily carrying the dinner of his father in law, aged St. who is still active as a mechanic.

—Of #SO instance of the National Soldiers' Heme as Togus, Me., the Board of Medical Examiners have found that over 25 per cent. suffer from beart disease. -It is reported that gold bearing quarts of wonderful richte a has been discovered in the Atikokan range morels of Lake superior, is the Port Arthur district.

The moccasins worn by many of the Western tribes

of indians are new made in Maine, it would be inte esting to know what percentage of profit the simple red
man mates in selding these "relics" to tourists.

—The introduction of the typewriter, and its now at
most universal use, is said to have practically relied

the ordinary ink business and canvassers for ink mans. facturers are pushing all sorts of gift enterprise schemes to help the sale of their goods. -it is estimated that the hop crep now being gathered

in Washington will bring to the growers \$1,500,000 in clear profits. The hop like wers threatening these profits very acrously, but so far the growers are ahead and little damage has been done by the mane's -There is a deeply rooted superstition in Scotland that May marriages are unlucky and are bound to turn out badly. Last April there were 2.050 marriages in Scotland, in May there were but 1,103, while in June the number jumped to 414-twice as many mar-riages in April as in May, and four times as many in

June. -The marvellous records of this year of phenomenal crops may yet have to be revised for surprising aiditions. Mr John B Leahy of New London has an apple tree in his garden which is blessoming for the second time this year. It has borne a large crop and is any covered with buds, and has some blossoms in fa

-Even the African colonies are outdistancing Canada in the growth of population. The recent census at the Cape of Good Hope shows a population, in round numbers, as follows: Whites, 377,099; native blacks, sec. of other colored races, 294,000; total, 1,524,001. The census of 1875 abowed a population of 720,0 th and the in crease since that time is 814 000.

-The Farmers' Alliance is lying low in Kansas just

at present, and the awfgi calamity and hopeless por erry waits have been laid away for protection from the blight of the big crops. The loan and trust companies and the banks in Topeks are receiving thousands of deliars from the farmers of the State every day, and the following are samples of the statements that come with the remittances: "Half my wheat crop paid of all my debts. I am soing to Europe for a trip," "Here s \$1.0 to, and I dug it all out of my farm. Thank God I don towe a cent to day."

-8 C. Rees, a Western mining man, has a scheme by which he proposes to revolutionize mining and acquire considerable wealth. Instead of delving down in the earth for precious meta a he is going mining in a halloon. Along the precipitons sides of the deep calons in the Rockies are many ledges which are known to be exceedingly rich in ore, but which are inaccessible on account of the immense height and sheer sides of the the wall of the cason where the ledge is. Then a foot hold will be worked into the fedge from the balloon, and the mining begun from than point. —The telephone between London and Paris is proving

a big success, scientifically, commercially, and finan-cially. Electricians say there is no telephone circuit to London, or in England, that works so clearly and per-fectly. The tarid is eight abillings or \$2, for three minutes use of the wire and the average number of calls during the past few weeks has been fifteen as hour during the busy part of the day, and about 100 a day. From records kept of actual business transacted it is estimated that messages are sent between Londor and Paris at the rate of five words for two cents an enormous reduction on the regular telegraph cable rates. The telephone has been used through to Brussein, and also to Marsellies, the latter a distance of PO.

said Aloneo T. Decker recently, "is the great difficulty in breaking in young men to learn the trade. I have tries hundreds of bright young men, many of then known that requires so much exact figuring as the yes low pine trace. It is a continuous multiplication of fractions by fractions, which is not the case with the ordinary lumber trade. A common school education is all that is required of an apprentice, but is learning other branches the employees seem to ferget their fractions. I firmly believe this is one of the reasons why there are but seven concerns in the North engaged in the trade."

-Gen. Dryenforth s fame as an adjuster of meter ological conditions has spread across the Atlantic, and the people of London, and England generally, are plucking up hope that there may yet be a bright sunny future ahead for their is and. They want Gen. Dryenforth to come over to Loudon and use his magic in dispersing the fog. They think a heavy fall of rate would dissipate the for and it has been suggested that bemb ketches be anchored in the Thames midway be-tween each of the bridges and explosive shells fired from them to a high altitude. The explosions, it is thought, would bring down the rain and floor the fog It is suggested that the Navy Department seems in the experiments. The people of Brighton the famous esaside resort, want to know if Gen. Dryenforth's science

could be used to prevent rain from falling. -A tragic and pathetic incident, reminiscent of Bret Harte and witness to the faithfulness of some of his best stories, occurred in Utah last week. The II clean body of a young man, duely dressed, with a built hole in his forehead and a rope around his neck, was found leaning against a tree in Calder's Park, a pleasure ground near Sait Lake City. On the body was this note: "To the Coroner or Whom it May Concern: I kill myself because I am dead broke and am tired of living. My name is Mud, and this is a proper ending of an unfortunate life. I have no friends and am stranger in the city. Please but me away in the near-east burying place to where you find my body and accept thanks for that is all I have to give." The man's story was probably worth telling, and he could do:

less have told it in a way that would have made is —Mrs. French Sheldon, the English woman who re-cently went on an adventureus exploring expedition in Africa. gave an account of her trip at the meeting of the British Association a couple of weeks ago. She said her journey was not undertaken in the interests of a ence, but simply for the purpose of enabling her to study the habits and customs of the uncivilized sav-ages. She directed her own caravan, and had lots of trouble with untrained, untrustworthy, and rebellious matives in her train. She sai that sometimes she felt disposed to shoot every man in the natives in her train. She sell that sometimes she felt disposed to shoot every man in the caravan, and did sometimes use her leavy whip on the rebellious ne-groes. She travelled through meny portions of the Dark Continent that had never been visited by white women, and some portions where no white men had ever been. She gave some valuable information about her trip to Kilimanjaro and Lake Cha's.

-Washington will probably hold the record for fan yarms after the present wenderful run of saimon, which is literally choking the waters of Puges Seund, is over. There will be pienty of affidavite and instantaneous views to accompany the stories too. Fishermen are seiling to the canning companies boat loads of the finest quality of silver salmon weighing about twenty pounds apiece for one cent each. The men say they can make lots of money at this price if they can sell all the fish they can catch. Enough fish can be caught in one day at Port Townsend to fill 1,000 barrels. One man caught fourteen five salmon in a very shi with a gill hook fastened to a hoe haudie, and in the shallow water of the Dungeness a man threw the fish out of the water with a pitchfork, and very soon se-cured enough to last his family for a month. Many of the stories sound exceedingly fishy, and alm lous but the amazing magnitude of the ran is most trustworthily attested.

-"I like them best fried singly," sat I the man who at next at the oyster counter. In having some cooked that way now. You know the way in some restaurants is to put two or three rather small oysters to getter, roll them in cracker dust, and then fry them. gettee, roll them in cracker dust, and then fry them. Unless they are very carefully fried, the outside may be overdone and the inside underdone. The better way is to take good cysters of prestry fair size, but not toe big, and give them the thinnest possible coat of very fine cracker dust; what you want to taste is the cyster. not the cracker. Then you want to taste is the oyster, not the cracker. Then you fry them singly, and you are careful not to cook them too much: you don't want to dry up the juices of the ovaier. You want to eat them from a plate that is just hot enough to melt the butter that you use. How much of the freshly melted butter that you use. How much of the freshly melted butter you shall eat upon each cyster is a matter of tasts; for myself, if the butter is good, I like to turn the cyster in it once, lightly. Sometimes I like a little mustard on fried cysters; not French mustard, but the ordinary kind. You want but very little of it, and some folks don't like it at all. You war you have heard all this before? I think very likely; there isn't much that is really new about the overter. is really new about the ovster."

-When he took his sent in the car he saw flying about very softly on the inner side of the window glas eray moth. He thought it might light on him and annoy him and that it would be better to put it out or the car. For about a minute and a half he tried to catch it. The moth was very quiet and seemingly very deliberate in movement, but it had no difficulty what-ever in evading its pursuer. At last the man raised the window a little and sought to drive the moth down to window a little and sought to drive the moth down to the onening, thinking that it would my out of its own accord, but the moth kept away and still flow softly to and fro across the pane. It should be set down to the man's credit that be kept cool and was not ruck the didn't try to kill the moth with a book or a newspaper. What he might have done nobody can tell, for the moth seemed to tire of that window and suddenly but very gently it flow to the next one back and began to trace upon that gas an invisible. upon that g as an invisible pattern of lace. In that seat sat a materially dressed lady whose hands were very dentity groved, this titled to catch the moth but the moth seemed not to desire to have its wings ruffed by any one. Then the lady opened the window. This time the moth flew downward. It slighted on the lady's hand and fluttered there an instant and then flew well